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## Trading powers try to hammer out a policy

America, the EEC and Japan, the world's three major trading powers and industrial zones, neither want nor can afford a trade war.

World affairs and the international economic situation are in such a difficult position that trade wars would, in the final analysis, be to the detriment of all.

This view is increasingly gaining currency in Washington, Tokyo, Brussels and the Common Market capitals.

At the Brussels conference of 16 Nato Foreign Ministers it was also agreed not to wage trade war on the East but to seek instead a new concept in economic relations.

Details are to be worked out by mid-1983 at the latest.

At the time of writing US Secretary of State George Shultz was still on a two-week tour of Europe. It could mark the beginning of a new and better era in transatlantic ties.

Relations between America and Europe have been tensed and troubled

See page 6 for articles on EEC agricultural policy and financial problems

over the past few months, especially because of the long and pointless dispute over the Soviet gas pipeline contract.

President Reagan did not yield until Western Europe proved absolutely adamant, then waived US sanctions on a number of companies in EEC countries that chose to abide by contracts with the Soviet Union.

On his visit to Brussels Mr Shultz played the part of an intermediary both of Nato and at the head of a high-grade US government delegation to the EEC Commission that discussed agricultural and trading problems.

It was largely due to his level-headed approach that fresh disputes were avoided.

Nato Foreign Ministers demonstrated (or at least made a show of) more unity and determination than for a long while.

An outstretched hand is being held out to the new Soviet leadership; in other words, Nato is waiting to see how the Kremlin will react.

It then hopes to make progress and to achieve results as soon as possible in the major rounds of international negotiations in Vienna, Madrid and, above all, Geneva (both disarmament and arms control talks).

But united and determined action can only achieve results provided fresh conflicts within the West are avoided and outstanding problems are solved.

The last edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE carried the wrong date and edition number because of a technical error. It should have read No. 1065, 26 December 1982. We apologise.

Current reviews of economic and trade ties with the East by a variety of bodies are to be accelerated. They include Nato, the OECD and Coocom, the committee that vets exports of advanced technology and militarily relevant goods to the Eastern bloc.

France is collaborating, although it prefers to keep its distance from Washington. A detailed concept is to be drawn up in time for the next Western economic summit, to be held in the United States at the end of May.

By the end of March the European Community and the United States aim to arrive at a compromise on agricultural policy.

After a lengthy dispute agreement was reached last October between Brussels and Washington on Common Market steel exports to the United States.

A further clash now seems imminent in agriculture. All that was achieved at the Gatt Geneva round was universally unsatisfactory results.

Representatives of the 88 EEC member-countries failed to arrive at a solution of the world's agricultural trading problems.

Washington now plans first to clarify matters with the European Community on this score.

Differences of opinion between them are longstanding. The EEC's Common Agricultural Policy never suited Washington.

US attacks have always been levelled primarily at the system of EEC farm price subsidies in general and the billions paid by the EEC to subsidise Common Market agricultural exports in particular.

These subsidies are essential. Without them, EEC farm produce would be unable to compete in world markets, where prices are lower than in the European Community.

Washington has lately intensified its complaints to the EEC, mainly because US farmers are feeling the pinch, having been hit by the worst crisis in 50 years.

They are no longer prepared to stand for Common Market farmers challenging them for control of major export markets in many parts of the world.

The EEC has argued in return that the US government does not exactly

skimp with subsidies for American farmers, but that holds no ice with Washington.

The Reagan administration sees only two solutions. Either it too must subsidise US farm exports to the till or the EEC must end its agricultural export subsidies.

In Brussels the US Agriculture Secretary, John Block, said the simplest solution would be for the EEC to adjust its high price guarantees to world market prices.

In other words the EEC must gradually reduce its farm price guarantees, which was an idea put forward by the Common Market Commission in Brussels two years ago.

But no such ideas have yet stood the slightest chance of being approved by the Council of Ministers, on which the Agriculture Ministers of the EEC sit and decide matters.

EEC farm price guarantees remain the main feature of the system by which farmers' earnings are safeguarded in the European Community.

In 1982 the Common Market's Agriculture Ministers decided on an average increase of 10.5 per cent in EEC farm price guarantees.

For 1983 price increases of five per cent or so are planned, but that in no way meets US demands. Neither does the EEC's declared intention of ending

Continued on page 2

## IN THIS ISSUE

### HOME AFFAIRS

Page 3

Kohl wins his essential losing vote

### INDUSTRY

Page 7

Grim message in the coal mountains of the Ruhr

### RESEARCH

Page 10

Germans and Turks combine to unearth Anatolian 'quake secrets

### WRITING

Page 11

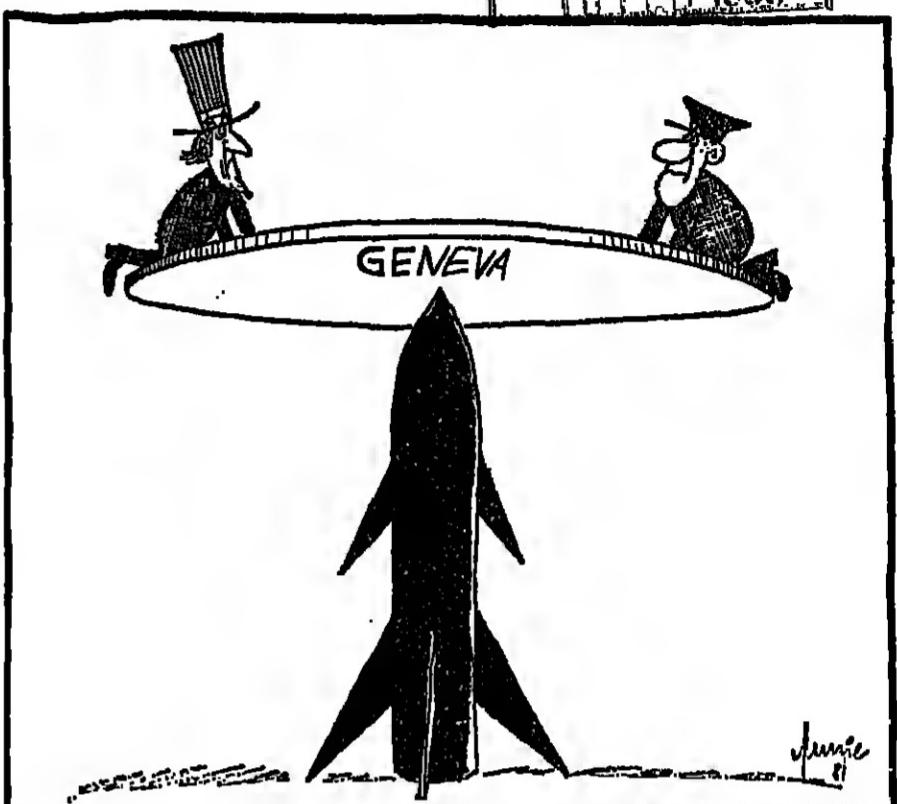
Ambivalent attitudes to the Good Man of Cologne

The offer of disarmament terms also shows, however, that Moscow continues to pursue the political and strategic target that lay behind the SS-20 programme from the outset.

Nato is to be split into two zones that will differ in the degree in which they are threatened.

One will be the Intercontinental sec-

Continued on page 3



(Cartoon: Felix Müllner/Frankfurter Rundschau)

## Assessing what Mr Andropov has offered

### Frankfurter Allgemeine

Someone who makes disarmament proposals is clearly interested in negotiations and in a result he can show for his pains.

That alone is what makes the offer by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov so welcome, even though his terms cannot be endorsed in their entirety.

His proposals also indicate that the determination shown by the West to abide by the terms of the Nato missiles-and-talks resolution has been borne in mind by the Soviet leadership.

So it seems reasonable to think that the Soviet Union will be realistic, just as it was in 1980 when it abandoned its original threat to end negotiations entirely if Nato were to adopt the twofold resolution.

It looks as though the Kremlin is seriously trying to forestall the stationing of medium-range US missiles in Europe.

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Continued on page 3

## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Missiles issue will mean crucial time for Nato



qua out of a successful strategy to maintain the state of non-war as Washington sees it.

America and Europe are no nearer reconciling their respective positions, and the Soviet Union is putting this discrepancy to good use.

Another context is that the USA advocates closer ties between the Europeans whereas the USSR is afraid of European integration.

So Soviet Westpolitik amounts to a constant offensive against this integration. The Russians play off against each other the national pride and the conflicts of interest of the industrialised countries.

The Russians' struggle is also a covert struggle against the Americans, but primarily, superficially, it is aimed at America's partners.

A truly integrated Europe would probably long since have stationed Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles on European soil.

The state of the North Atlantic pact gives cause for scepticism, while Soviet Westpolitik may be good for a number of surprises. The missile modernisation debate over the past three years has revealed alarming weaknesses in Nato.

Tension within and between member-countries is not the Russians' handiwork; it is home-made, inherent in the democratic system and a natural reflex of an open society.

But the Soviet leaders have managed to harness Atlantic centrifugal to their own political bandwagon.

It would be wrong to refer to a Red masterplan, but the Soviet Union intervenes in Western politics whenever the opportunity arises.

The first context in which it does so is detente, on which Europe and America work on different assumptions arising from different strategic viewpoints.

In Europe the Soviet Union is seen as a neighbour. This is a fact which, as many European governments see it, calls for political rapprochement.

Detente is intended to have a stabilising effect on East-West ties, it covers Europe only, from the Pyrenees to the Urals, and is not seen as a bid to contain Soviet imperialism worldwide.

The United States takes a different view. For Washington, detente has always been part of a concept covering the entire world.

— America has been as concerned about Afghanistan, Angola, and unrest in Ethiopia as it has been about Poland.

Linkage between Soviet good behaviour in Europe and a Soviet policy of moderation elsewhere remains the sine

The second Helsinki review conference in Madrid has turned out to be a long drawn-out affair. It has already lasted over 100 days longer than the Congress of Vienna.

So far it has made no headway whatever. "East" and "West" have clashed over no avail at the conference table. The two sides have agreed to disagree.

"Yet as the conference adjourns for its Christmas recess no-one can see a meaningful alternative to the frustrating accusations of guilt levelled at each other by the superpowers."

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe still the only forum at which East, West, neutrals and non-aligned can talk about human rights and prospects of cooperation.

If everything in the West went ahead as the Americans would like to see it, the delegations representing 35 coun-

tries would long since have packed their bags.

But France remains keen on the project of a Conference on Disarmament in Europe, while Bonn even under the new coalition government remains interested in talks with the Warsaw Pact on confidence-building measures.

The disarmament conference will not deal with disarmament as such but with information about manoeuvres and troop movements.

So the Madrid conference seems sure to go into an Easter recess.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 18 December 1982)

ted in buying high-grade technology from the West, and the Europeans would gladly sell it to them.

Germany's trade with the East bloc may account for only three per cent of exports, but it provides employment for several hundred thousand people.

Despite their own grain shipments to the Soviet Union the Americans view trade with the East as an unfriendly act on their partners' part.

They argue that trade with the East strengthens the other side economically.

This open or covert tension in the West must be seen alongside the fear of nuclear war felt by people in the free Bonn Foreign Office spokesman.

A spokesman for the Bonn Defence Ministry said the Soviet statement "political threat" aimed at West that he needed to lose to clear the elections in March.

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(*Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, 20 December

## Soviets accuse

## over talks ultimatum

Soviet warnings that the Germans on medium-range missiles will be broken off if the West goes with missile modernisation as "clear bid to undermine the missiles-and-talks resolution," said Bonn Foreign Office spokesman.

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**Allgemeine Zeitung**

MÜNCHEN

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STUTTGART

DÜSSELDORF

KÖLN

DUISBURG

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## ■ THE EEC

# Agricultural surpluses hit record levels



**1982 has been a record year for EEC agriculture. So once again the familiar mountains of surplus butter, grain, fruit and vegetables, plus lakes of wine, have appeared.**

This is upsetting the Americans, because subsidised farm exports are making it difficult for American farmers to sell.

It is also costing the EEC a lot of money. It is likely to be difficult to pay for the Common Agricultural Policy.

The 1982 grain harvest was 125 million tonnes. The most that can be eaten in the EEC nations, by both two and four-legged consumers, is 100 million tonnes.

The 'apple' crop was 7.6 million tonnes compared with 5 million in 1981.

Seldom have so many peaches, pears and plums been harvested as in 1982, while EEC vineyards reported a bumper 170 million hectolitres of wine.

Wine consumption in the 10 EEC countries is roughly 135 million hectolitres a year.

The butter mountain mounted to a further 400,000 tonnes, partly because cows are giving more and more milk, on average 4,260 kg per cow per year, as against 4,160 kg in 1981.

The other reason for the butter mountain is that consumption is on the decline, while exports of EEC butter to the East bloc and the Middle East are dropping because foreign exchange is scarce...

Dairy produce is the most serious problem facing Common Agricultural Policy, an EEC official admits. The European Community has to buy surplus butter at great expense.

It then has to store it at great expense, only to export it at great expense later, if it can find buyers in world markets.

The drawback of the CAP is that no farm produce from EEC countries can be sold unsubsidised in world markets because EEC price guarantees are higher than world market prices.

The European Community chips in the difference from its budget in order to sell surplus produce at all. This export reimbursement costs good money, especially for the major surplus commodities, butter and grain.

1982 was particularly disastrous because there were bumper harvests not only in Europe but also in the United States, Argentina and New Zealand, the EEC's main competitors in world markets.

With record harvests all over the world, market prices plummeted, leaving the difference to be reimbursed from EEC funds greater than ever.

Worse still, the surplus wine has to distilled at the Common Market's expense, of course. So people are wondering how the EEC can possibly afford to pay.

"Agricultural expenditure will naturally increase next year," says a Brussels Eurocrat who is responsible for handling funds.

"But the framework of the EEC's own funds will not be exceeded."

In 1982 the EEC budget totalled DM51bn. Cash comes from two sources. Duties imposed on imports from non-EEC countries are held into the Common Market kitty. So it is up to one per cent of VAT revenue.

In 1982 value-added tax remitted to Brussels totalled 0.92 per cent of the respective national totals in the 10 EEC countries.

Many pundits feel the one per cent will fast be reached if the CAP continues to encourage surplus production. Someone must call a halt to the trend, but who in Brussels is to do so?

Subsidised EEC farm exports are increasingly making life difficult for US exporters in world markets, with the result that the Americans are starting to level stronger criticism at Europe.

They gave a clear warning at the Gatt conference in Geneva, where a member of the US delegation frankly said:

"We too can throw surpluses on to the world market. We have the grain, the butter and the cash."

Also, annual price increases are to be scaled down, the aim even being to gradually reduce price guarantees for products in chronic surplus.

Prices would then have to bring them more into line with world market rates.

This is a step in the right direction and is recommended in the latest report by the scientific advisers to the Bonn Agriculture Ministry.

The Bonn pundits advocate annual cuts of up to three per cent in real agricultural subsidies.

The smoke has cleared from the first sorties in the transatlantic farm war. A

cultural prices. It sounds as though the EEC in Brussels has seen sense too.

The European Commission may not, at the time of writing, have published according to schedule its farm price proposals for the 1983/84 agricultural year.

But it is an open secret in Brussels that farm price guarantees are only expected to increase by about five per cent, as against an EEC inflation averaging over 10 per cent.

Even if moderation is observed in this department surpluses cannot be eliminated overnight, however.

So the EEC Commission also advises a shot in the arm for farm exports. This is an idea on which the French in particular are keen.

But the Americans are unlikely to accept any such idea. It is 20 years since they waged their legendary chicken war on the Common Market.

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## Fed-up Euro MPs throw out supplementary budget

The Euro-Parliament wants a thorough reform of EEC finances. This is why it has thrown out a supplementary budget.

One of the 238 European MPs who voted against the budget was Hans-Joachim Seeler, of Hamburg (SPD). He says the European Assembly is no longer prepared to go along with the policy of the Council of Ministers.

The rebel MPs have grown sick and tired of the Community's constant financial compromises.

EEC governments had reached agreement on the details of the supplementary budget after long and difficult negotiations.

Euro-MPs have several times used their right to reject the Common Market budget. The BBC Commission in Brussels ought to have been warned.

But the European Assembly was not prepared to make any further compromises. An alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals, Gaullists and Italian Communists went on the warpath.

This plunged the Community into a serious financial crisis. A year later, the Assembly decided on a big increase in regional development allocations for poorer areas.

Before member-governments had time to react, Mme Simone Voigt of France, the Speaker, had given the revised budget the Assembly's approval.

Governments did not approve of the new-look budget but all that became of the proposal was to withdraw it.

They insist that the proposed rebursement of British contributions towards the cost of running the Common Market must be agreed to have made for the last time.

Despite the outpouring of support for Bonn, the European Assembly is bound to have a sympathetic view of the stand taken by the Council of Ministers.

After months of wrangling the appeal was withdrawn and agreement reached on a compromise.

But the European Assembly was not prepared to make any further compromises. An alliance of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Liberals, Gaullists and Italian Communists went on the warpath.

This expressed regret that the EEC Council of Ministers, in a 17-hour all-night session, had failed to "show a clear political will to deal once and for all with the problem of financial imbalance in the Community's budget estimates."

It was, says Dr Seeler, a demonstration of unity. Britain's MEPs were un-

## Troubles down on the farm

Foreign trade in agricultural products (in \$ billion)



Coal is back in the news, and it's mostly bad news, such as stockpiles at record levels, closure of the pit in Castrop-Rauxel, coal crisis in Bonn and so on.

Drive through the Ruhr today and you are sure to feel almost overwhelmed by mountains of coal and worried might spill over onto the auto-

way. Not since 1978 have coal stockpiles been so high. Over 32 million tonnes of coal and coke await buyers. They include the 10 million sold on a continuity reserve in 1974 after the first oil crisis.

That was when fuel and power prices rocketed and energy threatened to run scarce before long.

Domestic coal was said to be the rock and cornerstone of German energy supplies, a viewpoint the Industry Secretary of State Schultz flew to Bonn to take good care of.

This time German coal has been affected later than in past periods of slack demand by the listless performance of the energy market.

So they should. If Europe and the world were to try and undercut each other out of world markets the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe would certainly be laughing up their sleeves.

They are short of supplies and need to plug gaps by buying in this year, for the first time ever, more

soil coal will be sold to power stations than to German and foreign steelmakers, who made up the lion's share of the market until 1981.

Sales to other EEC countries have been particularly hard hit. In 1982, for the first time in the history of the European coal market, sales to EEC partners

have declined by roughly half. In 1974

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## INDUSTRY

# Grim message in the coal mountains of the Ruhr

They were denied this opportunity in the past because only limited quantities of coal imported from Poland, South Africa and the United States were allowed in duty-free.

Agreements have now been signed with the individual electricity corporations, so coal mines are not going to make it easier to fire coal with much of a sulphur count.

The same goes for the Preussag pits in Ibbenbüren, Westphalia. Most of their coal will fire the new power station that is to generate power for Rhenish-Westphalian Elektrizitätswerk (RWE).

Contracts have not yet been fully worked out and signed with either industrial power consumers or with the Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways.

Yet even the 1980 agreement has its drawbacks. While providing in principle for the mines to be paid at cost it bases the price to be paid for any given quantity on an extremely complicated equation.

Calculating the individual cost factors seems to be no less complicated. Last year capital costs proved a particularly thorny problem.

The Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry and its experts based their estimates on a lower inflation rate and a longer ontology for plant and equipment than the mining industry did.

What that meant was that prices charged were too high and the industry had to repay more than DM500m to utility providers for 1981.

The power industry has emerged as a safe and valued customer for German coal, which now accounts for 27 per cent of domestic power output.

In the Ruhr, coal is expected to roughly maintain this stake until 1995, which, it is again agreed, will mean building an extra 10,000 megawatts of coal-fired power station capacity.

That in turn will mean 14 700-megawatt power station blocks, not to mention the many old power stations that will need replacing.

Thirty-four per cent of existing installed coal-fired power station capacity is over 20 years old.

edge. But once you have been lied to for months it can well happen that you don't believe the fellow whose story is actually true. You simply have to have a nose for problem cases," says Judge Stelkens.

But what about those who have fled from hunger and despair rather than from a dictatorship and torture?

Says one judge: "There is one thing we cannot take into account: plain human suffering."

In one case where the Court rejected an application the summation read:

"The Court is convinced that the applicant was motivated by economic reasons only; and economic reasons do not warrant political asylum. Hard though these conditions might be for the individual, they cannot be remedied by our asylum provisions. This is a task for development policy, aliens' legislation and employment policy."

And what if it does not fit them?

You need a lot of detailed knowl-

Opening a new pit not only costs several billion marks; it also takes about 10 years. Building a coal-fired power station also takes five to seven years.

This long-term character is, basically, the most difficult problem coal faces. Manpower, capacity and investment have to be geared to it.

Small wonder there are tough disputes at present on whether pits need to be closed (even though everyone knows that a colliery with its complicated underground infrastructure, almost like a city, cannot be switched on or off like an assembly line).

What is more, the general economic outlook is so gloomy that miners are working particularly hard. There is less absenteeism and shift output is up.

This too boosts coal production, with the result that in 1983, for the first time in many years, short shifts may need to be worked.

How much coal is going to be needed in any given year? That is the \$64,000 question. A recent forecast has been made by Esso AG, hardly a company that can be expected to be unduly sympathetic toward the needs of German mining.

Coal's percentage of energy consumption in Germany, Esso says, could well increase from 21 per cent in 1981 to 27 per cent by the turn of the century.

Overall primary energy consumption is expected to increase by an average of less than one per cent per annum.

Yet that alone would mean that by the turn of the century coal consumption in the Federal Republic could be up to 126 million tonnes, as against 78 million in 1978 and a little over 80 million tonnes today.

The emphasis, Esso says, will be on power stations, piped heating and energy-intensive basic industries, with coal gasification and liquefaction being well behind the field.

That would mean that with domestic output running flat out at about 90 million tonnes import quotas of up to 55 million tonnes a year from 1990 would not need to be used in full.

These quotas were set with growth in mind, but coal policy is badly in need of reappraisal.

**■ THIRD WORLD**

## Vital link between energy and development

The Bundestag economic cooperation committee's hearing on the relationship between energy and development policy dealt with a crucial economic problem.

The growing cost of energy has led to the developing countries' energy bill, which in 1973, at the time of the first oil crisis, made up 50 per cent of overall development aid, amounting to twice the development aid total in 1980.

This was due to a very limited extent to developing countries' energy consumption having increased as a result of industrialisation. Oil prices increased tenfold, whereas exports of the Third World's major export commodities have increased by a mere 150 per cent.

The upshot has been Third World debts totalled roughly \$500bn and no hope of reducing their indebtedness in the foreseeable future.

Indebtedness will increase, and with the risk of the international economic system breaking down, threshold countries defaulting on payments and the industrialised countries being dragged into the maelstrom in the wake of banks going to the wall.

So the unsolved energy issue as a main cause of international economic upset is a matter of life and death not only for the developing countries but also for the industrialised world.

That was a point on which all the experts invited to attend the Bundestag hearing readily agreed. They had greater difficulty in agreeing on methods by which to arrive at an energy policy in keeping with development.

As seen by aid organisations what is needed is decentralised energy supplies that do not further intensify the polarisation between metropolitan and rural areas.

A decentralised supply, they argue, would contain the flight from the land and, in countries covering large areas, be less expensive than large-scale installations with a sophisticated and costly infrastructure by which to distribute the energy.

It was also emphasised that energy supplies are never merely a technical problem. An integrated approach is required to combat the firewood crisis by an afforestation programme that is accepted by the general public.

It is no use if newly planted forests are felled again in next to no time.

Decentralised energy supplies also call for integrated measures because suitable organisational facilities must be set up to operate and maintain decentralised installations.

There is no rule out large-scale facilities in built-up areas or to generate industrial process heat.

It is merely to note that large-scale capital-intensive installations must be combined with decentralised units in order not to lead to social consequences that seriously exacerbate development problems.

Spokesmen for industry at the Bonn hearing advocated large-scale facilities because they alone were capable of generating power for industrialisation.

Ecologically, they presented fewer problems than a large number of small-scale units too.

Representatives of companies in membership with the Solar Energy As-

sociation favoured decentralisation but called for greater efforts to put techniques to use in the developing countries.

The churches were asked by Bundestag members whether their opposite numbers in the Third World could be harnessed to boost training in the energy sector, especially in the development of renewable energy sources.

They were also requested to attach particularly high priority to decentralised energy projects in remote areas; projects aid organisations have found church aid applicants to show a growing interest in.

Controversy raged over whether small-scale nuclear power stations could be designed for developing countries that incorporated as much safety as larger units but relied on simpler means.

Two objections raised were that there would be a shortage of local personnel and nuclear power would make the raw material for atomic bombs universally available.

Representatives of economic research institutes said developing countries ought not to develop local alternatives to imported energy because they would definitely, apart perhaps from biomass units and the like, be more expensive.

MPs' queries raised doubts whether this was realistic, given that protectionism on the part of the industrialised countries made it more difficult for Third World states to export the goods they needed to earn foreign exchange with which to pay for energy imports.

Since the developing countries' potential for meeting their own energy requirements has yet to be determined, they would do well to look into the opportunities.

With or without foreign advice they ought to draw up energy plans to make clear they are prepared to cooperate with the industrialised world.

An intriguing point was made by representatives of major German research facilities. They said the psychological potential for developing small-scale facilities based on adapted technology and relying mainly on local materials was greater in the developing world than in the industrialised countries.

So the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is more than a mere charity that issues a tax-deductible receipt in return for donations.

Many of its 200,000 donors, including many groups and organisations, are not content with just filling in a bank transfer.

tories had no choice but to emphasise commercial viability unless they were government-run and in a position to pose "exotic" questions.

No answers were forthcoming on whether development policy and private enterprise might be able to join forces in sectors where industry is unable to go it alone because of the heavy costs in remote areas.

Yet aid organisations are not in a position to go it alone either in ensuring countrywide energy supplies.

The churches concluded by asking whether the industrialised countries' way of life could not be scaled down to a less expensive level.

This could and ought then to be described as a contribution toward eking out oil reserves on behalf of the developing countries. *Klaus Lefringhausen*  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 19 December 1982)

## Mr 111 and the campaign to combat hunger

People haven't left us in the lurch," says Bernd Dreesmann with a sigh of relief. Herr Dreesmann is general secretary of the German Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

More pre-Christmas donations than in 1981 were remitted to the campaign's bank account, but the total for 1981, DM26m, was unlikely to be equalled.

The fund-raising week held in October 1982 was the first in which the Freedom from Hunger Campaign suffered a serious financial setback.

Maybe it was because all eyes were on Bonn, where power was in the process of changing hands. The fund-raising appeal was certainly much less successful than had been hoped.

At the time of writing the campaign is still DM2m short of the total needed to fund its development projects.

It does not dole out ledes of rice, Herr Dreesmann explains. It funds practical hand in rural development by promoting agricultural production, organising water supplies and launching credit activities.

In many countries Herr Dreesmann known as Mr 111 (the campaign's account number) because its name is so hard to pronounce.

Expense and administrative

are kept in check, he says, and 95 per cent of the cash donated goes to

Third World's needy.

The 20th anniversary has been celebrated. Herr Dreesmann takes care that that was to have been the crucial

## RESEARCH

## Germans and Turks combine to unearth Anatolian 'quake secrets

Nearly two dozen geophysicists in Kiel, Frankfurt and Bonn are preparing for a major earthquake research and forecasting project in Turkey.

In Northern Anatolia, one of the most 'quake-prone areas in the world, the latest equipment is to be deployed in what, initially, is to be a five-year experiment.

The aim of the project is to learn more about the links between seismic activity and its precursors in the Iuska area. Scientists hope to better able to predict when and where the next tremor of any magnitude may be expected.

A contract is being signed by the Turkish Ministry of Reconstruction and Resettlement and the University of Kiel and is due to come into force in the New Year.

Instrumental equipment, such as gravimeters, seismometers, terrestrial tide pendulums, laser range-finders and so on, are to be flown to Turkey next spring.

A computerised data centre is to be set up, with Turkey providing transport and accommodation facilities and Turkish geophysicists taking part in the measurement programme.

The project is being masterminded at Kiel, Frankfurt and Bonn University geophysical departments. Professor Joachim Zschau of Kiel is project manager.

Research scientists, from elsewhere, including Austria, are to join forces in the assignment, the initial aim of which is not to get under control the Northern Anatolian 'quake zone, one of the most dangerous in the world.

Basic research is the initial priority, and the project is backed by the DFG, Germany's Scientific Research Association.

If the findings live up to expectations, 'quake forecasting will definitely be the winner, but it will be several years before anything definite can be said on that score.

'Quake forecasting has been tried out for a decade or more in many of the world's 'quake-prone countries.

In Japan it is, as it were, institutionalised. In the United States the San Andreas Divide in California, the fault that caused the 1906 earthquake that destroyed San Francisco, is under intensive observation.

In China 'quake forecasting register-



hing are snarled up and interrupt the sliding movement.

Tension is created, pent up and released in the form of a 'quake. That, as geophysicists today see it, is how earthquakes originate.

The epicentre of the constant seismic activity in northern Anatolia keeps moving. The last major 'quake, at Erzincan on Boxing Day 1939, cost roughly 30,000 lives.

Bui 'quakes nonetheless concentrate on the western end of the fault, near the Sea of Marmara.

Since 1960 there have been 17 'quakes with a magnitude of five or more (five is the highest level of seismic activity, as far as is known, that is likely to occur in Germany).

But they are just as imprecise and just as little use in practice as the geophysical pointers because they give only a very vague idea of when the next 'quake may be expected.

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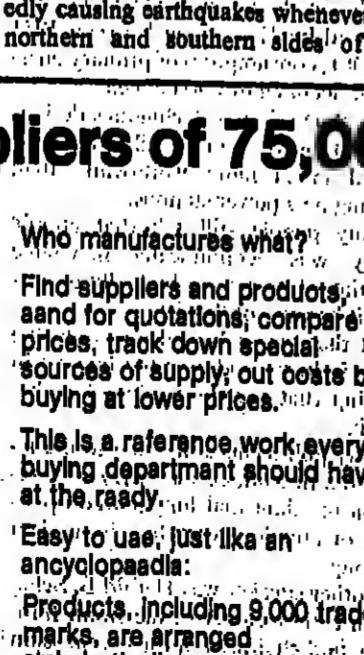
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## 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Who manufactures what?

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Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia:

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A working hypothesis used by forecasters is that subterranean waves ought to change or be attenuated in frequency before an earthquake occurs.

These local tremors are best triggered by detonating explosive charges in the ground, but that is hardly possible because of the holidaymakers.

So project scientists are trying to trigger tremors in a more environmentally friendly way, by means of atmospheric pressure.

It was an honour bestowed by Colgate under water.

A new process devised in Italy and in anger.

Darmstadt and Bonn based on it has also been made an honorary

member of the progress of the professor by his home state, North Rhine-Westphalia, but that is a formalisation on the 1972 Nobel laureate's reluctance.

The earth's crust is constantly changing, so the need not amount to more than a tidal wave caused by ocean tides.

by the powers of attraction of sun and moon. This tidal wave travels round the globe.

Measurments in the Huesarichter near Frankfurt, where there is a deep geological fault, have shown the fault perceptibly impedes the gross of the tidal wave.

The fault must be visualised as a rift in the earth's crust filled with loosely packed chunks of rock. It often rises as though it were a breaker on a sea-shore.

On the other side of the fault earth subsides.

Professor Böll has practised in an exemplary manner throughout his life for Virgil and Berlin for Döbeln. In his poem *Köln* he describes the city as the "dark mother."

In *Köln* the age-old Colonie is described in the following terms:

*Über zerbrochenen Bischofsstäben / kocht sie ihr Söppchen / Material / Aus Tränen / Asche der Heiligen / Hurenblut / Bürgertalg / zermahlenem Domherrengebein.*

(Over broken bishops' staffs she

cooks her broth/stuff of tears/ash of the saints'/whores' blood/pourgeia

/fat/ground canopies/bones.)

This is the myth from which Böll's poetry emerges, firing his imagination. It is not the Cologne of a well-to-do bourgeoisie, but that of the ordinary people to whom the Bölls suddenly, unintentionally felt they belonged.

In *Was soll bloß aus den Jungen*

Höchrich Böll, 65, has been a German and a contemporary writer ever since he went into print. Nearly all his stories and novels are set in this century.

They are either narrated in the present or seen as having taken place in the recent past. Much though he has travelled, he has seldom dealt with other countries in his books.

They frequently seem to be mischievous, outcasts, outsiders. Their virtues include love and tenderness, mercy and friendship, a smile and courtesy.

In characters of his kind he demonstrates his bid to restore human dignity despite institutional influences. Let us call it conservative if we must.

Some of these thoughts are prompted by the Holrich Böll Reader edited by his nephew, Viktor Böll, and published in paperback by Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, Munich.

It is comprehensive, inexpensive and comes 10 years after Böll was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, as his 30th book in the DTV imprint.

His major novels from *Haus ohne Hitler* to *Fürstliche Belagerung*, are all published by Kleineheuer & Witsch, Cologne.

The reader includes, in chronological order, work covering a time-span of 35 years. It testifies to the astonishingly wide range Böll has.

It includes observations, essays, speeches, correspondence, travel notes, autobiography, poems, polemics, reviews, radio plays, prefaces and suffixes, political commentaries and glossings, evidence given in court, answers to sur-

veys, open letters, obituaries and interviews.

It naturally includes short stories, such as *Der Mann mit dem Messer* (1948), *Entfernung von der Troppe* (1964) and *Zündholzer* (1982).

With few exceptions, including brief excerpts from novels, most texts are published unabridged. Some were previously unpublished, others not easily accessible.

So the reader contains plenty to interest the connoisseur, while for readers who are not well acquainted with Böll it is a splendid introduction to his work.

The reader in particular shows that Böll the writer has always been a contemporary inasmuch as his work reflects and contains critical reflections on social trends in the Federal Republic of Germany.

He does so not only in stories and novels but also in journalistic work in which he deals with day-to-day issues.

This has been resonated by people who feel poets ought to write poetry and not to go in for politics. But they cannot have properly read or understood Böll the novelist and story-teller.

Otherwise they would be sure to have noticed that in Böll's work narration and political writing flow from one and the same root.

Böll himself stresses in his preface to the reader that he takes a dim view of drawing a distinction between narrative and essayistic, publicistic work.

His motto could well be a poem made in his 1948 novel *Das Vermächtnis* (The Legacy), which was only published last year.

"We are born to remember," he wrote. "Not to forget but to remember our duty."

*Ulrich M. Wallmann*

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 18 December 1982)

## WRITING

## Ambivalent attitudes to the Good Man of Cologne

were? he recalled that "at home we grew steadily less bourgeois."

Böll's Cologne is not the city of the Gothic cathedral that survived wartime bombing. It is the Celino of the ill-treated Roman churches: Severin, Georg, Cesson, Kunibert, Aposteln, Maria im Kapitol, Martin and so on.

His hard-hit Cologne is peopled with figures of his imagination, the returning soldiers, the war widows and orphans in *Wo warst du, Adam?* (1951), *Und sagt kein einziges Wort* (1953), *Haus ohne Hitler* (1954), *Das Brot der frühen Jahre* (1955) and *Bill und halb zehn* (1959).

In the 1970s Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Lev Koplov and many other individuals and institutions found themselves that Böll's social conscience had changed for the better.

He gave them a new home and shared with them alike with them. Koplov dubbed him 'The Good Man of Cologne'.

*Ansichten eines Clowns* (1963), *Ende einer Dienstfahrt* (1966) and *Gruppenbild mit Dame* (1971) come in this category.

Contemporary Cologne is characterised by extravagant living and human alienation, as in *Die verlorene Ehre der Katharina Blum* (1974) and *Fürstliche Belagerung* (1979).

All these characters in his novels are to Böll 'old faces' from whose folds he unravels their 'lives' which he is thus acquainted with, as he puts it in *Stadt der alten Geschicht*, 1959.

Cologne has a wider range of old faces than just about any German city. They include Uhlans from dim prehistoric times, Romans and Asiatics from the Ancient World, Jews from the early Middle Ages, princes and bishops, merchants and warriors, artists and scholars, tricksters and whores, patricians and proletarians in the early modern era.

"Do you want," he asked at the time (and it was by no means merely a rhetorical question), "your free and democratic basic order to be more merciless than any feudal system in history. In which there were at least sanctuaries, even for murderers and certainly for felons?"

Many contemporaries wanted nothing to do with a German who took Böll's Law ut faci ut lucet, a Christian who



Heinrich Böll... Interpret of venerable wrinkles. (Photo: Sven Simon)

termed these "venerable wrinkles." He is the first poet of Cologne in 2,000 years.

He feels what has always gone on is a joke, like a lasting dream, but has too never tired of dreaming it.

He is a moralist who even feels Bosel Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, is an invitation to dream, as he puts it in *Was heißt hier konservativ?* 1981.

He accepts wild abuse when he appears, as he did in 1972, for safe conduct and a public trial for the terrorist Ulrike Meinhof.

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Continued on page 12

## Böll and the moral appeal to the reader

of profit and practise humanity, they often seem to be misfits in a society where people are judged by what they can do and what they possess.

They frequently seem to be mischievous, outcasts, outsiders. Their virtues include love and tenderness, mercy and friendship, a smile and courtesy.

It is a moral appeal to his readers. Remember, don't forget what you yourselves have experienced, behave to a responsible manner!

The prerequisites for a truly human life, as Böll sees it, *Entfernung von der Troppe*, or going absent without leave, to quote a significant book title.

Breaking ranks from the marching columns, not wanting to march in step and a stubborn no to alien determination are an anarchist clue of thread throughout his work.

This refusal in a world of yes-men prevents him from becoming an unseeing fellow-traveller where he takes sides politically.

His scepticism is the scepticism of someone once bitten, twice shy. It is comprehensive, extending from Rome to Moscow, from Catholicism to Communism.

The reader includes, in chronological order, work covering a time-span of 35 years. It testifies to the astonishingly wide range Böll has.

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(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 18 December 1982)

**■ EXHIBITIONS**

## OKanada in West Berlin a big show for a big country

**V**oletsira, relying on hearsay, is reported to have said Canada consisted of a few square miles of snow that weren't worth the blood of a single soldier.

More than 200 years later the European view of what, after the Soviet Union, is the largest country in the world, has undergone a fundamental change.

Canada has become a favourite with people keen to emigrate. Today 180,000 Germans, making up 5.8 per cent of the population, live there.

It is a country that extends from the 45th parallel to the North Pole. In the wake of Expo '67 in Montreal a new historical awareness emerged.

"The 20th century," a leading Canadian politician proudly proclaimed, "is the century of Canada."

He may well have been right as far as his country's economic upswing was concerned. Culturally, as can be seen at the West Berlin Academy of Arts, much still remains to be done.

The Berlin exhibition is a most ambitious project entitled OKanada. It cost DM3m, shared equally by Canada and Germany.

It is a mixed bag of exhibitions, concerts, dance performances, poetry readings, film shows and other displays of the performing arts.

At the end of this king-sized programme, which is aimed at a general, not any special public, we shall know more about the efforts and partial successes that have been aimed at establishing a distinctive Canadian cultural identity.

It features three exhibitions on, respectively, Architecture in Canada since 1950, Contemporary Fine Arts and Canadian Historical Painting.

Of the three, the architectural exhibition is the most successful. Optically arranged in Ireporelo fashion, it enables those who are interested to gain an overview in an hour or two.

The visitor is shown the Canadians' longing to own a house in the country, a house of their own, with grounds they can walk round.

He is shown the trend to return to the depopulated cities, which are being made more habitable by means of underground car parks and air-conditioned shopping arcades.

Ingenious ideas for homes on steep

Continued from page 11

measured the Church uncompromisingly in terms of the Christian message.

Many fellow Christians felt uneasy about a man who cared about love, of God and love of one's neighbour, about peace and justice in the world.

Bill himself is badly hurt by each and every outrage he suffers at the hand of democratic society and the Christian Community.

But he refuses to come to terms with the world of difference that can exist between expectations and reality.

He really must carry on, dreaming and writing about how they may yet be reconciled. Otherwise we have virtually no one left to tell us about it.

Karl-Jürgen Mietzen  
(Kleinische Post, 21 December 1982)



name for himself in France as an automaton.

The surprise in the historical section is undoubtedly Emily Carr, who studied in Paris, exhibited her work in the Salon d'Automne and later went her own distinctive way.

Emily Carr dealt with the Indian cult and painted strongly emotion-laden canvases that looked out from a distance to mind the landscape visions of America's Georgia O'Keeffe.

Only five of her works are on show in Berlin. That is much too few.

*Camilla Blechen*  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 16 December 1982)

hills, on windswept hilltops and deep in the woods are present.

Official ideas on urban but functional buildings often lag behind the standards of the avant-garde in Europe and the United States.

Canada has recently taken to looking after historic monuments too.

If the selection on show is representative, Canada would seem not to have a contemporary style of its own in painting, sculpture and graphic art.

The finest and largest room in the Berlin Academy is dominated by the "structures" of three artists whose names are largely unknown in Europe.

Betty Goodwin, 60, has fitted out the room with such a wide range of heterogeneous examples of painting and sculpture that the viewer finds it impossible to believe it is all the work of one artist.

Her *Installation* is flanked by Max Dean's *Telephone Project*, which if it ever reaches the stage at which it functions will make up an acoustical room.

John Massey presents a film study of misunderstandings between a hitch-hiker and a truck driver. That ends the *Zeitgeist* exhibition in Cologne.

Some of them are artists whose work has already been seen in Germany at Documenta in Kassel, Westkunst in Cologne and the *Zeitgeist* exhibition in Berlin.

Others are presented for the first time in Europe.

The Hanover gallery has carefully cultivated ties with the United States for some time. It held outstanding shows of art and artists of the 1960s and 1970s.

The latest gaily-coloured guide to New York Now is consistent, keeps abreast of trends and also enriches the current stream of intensive, impetuous visual impression.

Zucker inserts the outlines in fields of colour, which look like coagulated jelly, in the form of strips of a

Judy Pfaff puts together weirdly cut textiles and paper to explosive form combinations.

Africano points in the manner Old Master grey-blue background

gigantic canvases framed in gold

form a ghastly scenery for a series

Jekyll and Mr. Hyde with a cap applied to the painting.

There are also contrasts such as between the candy-coloured plasticity of Lanigan-Schmidt's *Lonely* and the pastel-coloured frescoes by Schneemann.

Lanigan-Schmidt's fragile town folk bears the hallmark of macabre humour and glibber aesthetics characteristic of the ornate edges of his icons.

Then there is McCollum's ensemble of wooden frames of different sizes, painted over and containing

but a black rectangle.

We see the constructive element

approach to painting the save and impulsive nature of which is perceptibly calculated, especially in cross-section of the current New art scene.

Its spontaneous coincidences

purported naïvete come at the end

process marked by disputes with

material experience (of whatever kind)

and parody.

Kushner borrows from Matisee,

Baqueriz borrows from Dubuffet

and Borofsky borrows from

Frans Hals. All three serve as models for

new work, but Borofsky is undoubt-

edly one of the

most original and impre-

ssive artists fea-

tured. The way he deals with surfa-

ces is characteris-

tic, as is his spatial

treatment of canvas-

**MEDICINE**

## New solutions sought as malaria bounces back on the attack



ophylactic anti-malaria serum could mark a breakthrough in the fight against this tropical scourge. But it could take at least five years before one is developed.

This would be followed by years of field testing so there would be no serum in general use until the year 2000, says Dr Walter Warndorff of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

He was addressing a tropical med-

ical symposium organised by the Hamburg-based Behringwerke drug company and held in Cairo.

Some 20 laboratories in various parts

of the world are now intensively working on a malaria serum. The successes of the last few years have been encouraging

but no breakthrough has been achieved.

But this was followed by the banning of DDT in India and many other countries.

By 1976, India had six million malaria cases. The world-wide estimate now is two million new cases a year.

There are also occasional occurrences

of malaria in the Federal Republic of

Germany, mostly due to tourists returning

from the tropics.

The first symptoms frequently occur

within weeks after a tourist has returned

home and are mistakenly diagnosed as

influenza, often with fatal consequen-

cies.

Malaria is carried by the female an-

opheles mosquito which injects the cause of the disease, the sporozoite, directly into the bloodstream. It takes the sporozoite only 30 minutes to reach the liver and start breeding.

This is the first stage, during which

no symptoms are shown. Weeks later,

when the sporozoite has matured into

merozoites, they settle in the blood for

several days.

Other attempts by WHO to combat

malaria by non-pollution means such as

drying out swamps and sterilising male

anophiles mosquito have not been

particularly successful. As a result, ho-

mes now rest with new serums.

The Cairo meeting was told that re-

searchers are working on two different

serums that would interfere with the de-

velopment cycle of the sporozoite.

One approach is to hit it the moment

it enters the human bloodstream. By

destroying the sporozoite at such an early

stage, this serum would prevent liver

damage because the sporozoite would

never get that far. The disadvantage is

that several injections would be needed.

Another group of researchers is

working on a serum against the mero-

zoites, the parasites' second generation

that attacks the red blood corpuscles.

The serum material can now be

grown without problems, marking a de-

cisive step in the anti-malaria drive.

Until recently, scientists found it im-

possible to cultivate merozoites outside

the human body.

As a result of this success, researchers

are now well on their way to finding

substances that will cause the human

body to become immune to malaria.

A great deal of hope is also pinned

on genetic engineering. It should be

possible to produce other micro-organ-

isms that would have the same immuni-

zing effect.

But until an effective serum is devel-

oped, travellers to the tropics will have

to protect themselves with the propy-

lactic drugs now available. They must

be taken several weeks before travelling

and continued for a couple of weeks af-

ter returning.

Under no circumstances should tour-

ists go to the tropics unprepared be-

cause this could cost them their lives —

especially if their malaria is misdiag-

nosed as flu.

Konrad Möller-Christensen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 December 1982)

## A little fellow that likes the tough going

A newly discovered breed of bacterio, known under the generic term archaebacteria, thrives in the most hostile conditions. These relatively simple organisms that have no cell nucleus.

They love such environments as hot volcanic geysers, burning coal mounds and the heavy salting waters of the Dead Sea.

The archaebacteria — a third plane of living organisms below higher developed organisms and common bacteria — are likely to have been the pioneers that billions of years ago conquered a world hostile to life.

The archaebacteria were discovered a few years ago in hot sulphur springs on the seabed off the Italian island of Vulcano by Professor K. Stetter of Regensburg University.

The water in the springs was at boiling point, i.e. over 100 deg. C, without actually boiling due to hydrostatic pressure.

Since water at that temperature contains virtually no oxygen, the archaebacteria fall in the category of organisms that not only do not need but in fact avoid oxygen. Professor Stetter has meanwhile succeeded in cultivating these organisms under laboratory conditions.

## EDUCATION

## The tight job market raises questions about vocational training

**D**o politicians, officials and pundits really know what they are talking about when they comment on the complicated connection between jobs and job training?

Time and again parents, teachers, instructors, careers guidance officers and young people themselves wonder, and their scepticism is heightened when they learn that:

- The Ifo Institute in Munich and an industrial association have published forecasts on the demand for engineers in the 1980s that differ totally.

- The Kiel World Economy Institute forecasts that about 150,000 teachers will be out of work by 1990 (as against 30,000 now).

Yet it is not long since the president of the Rhine-Ruhr-Palatinate teachers' training college made a serious claim to the contrary in a press release.

"Despite problems in finding a first appointment," he wrote, "the college recommends school-leavers from 1981 to study for qualification as an elementary and secondary school teacher."

Teaching, he added, was a promising career, and as chairman of the Standing Commission on University Study Reform he might be expected to know what he was talking about.

These are but two examples out of many. Together with some of the reform proposals put forward by educational policymakers they are largely responsible for uncertainty over the choice of career and career training, and in respect of employment trends.

We would afford the luxury of mistakes and misguided reforms, as long as labour market demand was flexible.

The demand, was there. Cash was plentiful. The market accommodated virtually everything the educational system produced.

Graduates in business studies were retrained as teachers. Hairdressers were retrained as vulcanisers. Everyone stood a chance.

The position today is that public sector finances are in dire straits. The days when the state was able to provide jobs for 60 per cent of university graduates are long gone.

For the first time since the post-war economic recovery the persistent economic crisis had made serious inroads into the training facilities the private sector, especially artisan trades, are in a position to provide.

This shortage of cash and training facilities is compounded by the arrival on the job market of school-leavers in the high birth-rate years of the mid-1960s.

No-one would be unduly surprised if the ongoing recession led to the number of unemployed youngsters under 20, of whom there were 180,000 this autumn, increasing to roughly 200,000.

No-one would be unduly surprised if the number of unemployed university graduates under 35 were to increase to 100,000 by winter next year.

At this of all times the third industrial revolution, the microchip revolution, is on the point of taking its full effect on employment trends.

The drastic changes heralded by microelectronics have long been reflected, via company investment considerations,

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in staff recruitment and training policies.

Thousands of large and medium-sized firms are wondering whether they will need staff who have served a commercial apprenticeship in future in their accounts departments.

Might they not be able to make do with staff briefly trained to work at a computer terminal? This is a question an estimated 50 per cent of companies are currently mulling over.

The three main streams of vocational training, university, trades college and apprenticeship, are woefully ill-suited to demand.

High wages for apprentices merely cut the supply and reduce young people's prospects of securing a trade.

Firms are expected to train apprentices and pay them much more than apprentices so well may be explainable in the context of collective bargaining but otherwise makes little sense.

People who are trained in close to Russia. It is now coming to an

treat with prospective employers?

Such proposals sure to be popular's more than 3,000 Germans will with crisis of general indignation grew rich because people work everyone will have to rethink if hard and were given privileges by

to come to terms with the difficult town.

But this did not save them from hostility.

The education authorities, for whom others; it was the era of rising

who would have to accustom themselves everywhere.

Yes to the idea that less can be said before and during the First

planned flu taxation and regimented War, they came under suspicion

The trade unions would need to act as a fifth column for the German

sights lower at wage talks, the Reich although they had proved

employers in both the public and private sectors would need to get used to

the idea of training not only opponents of their privileges but also

but also students and the unskilled, were revoked several decades earlier, in

Last but not least, politicians must find a way to scrap roundabout military service.

Impediments and bonds such as the first decades of Soviet rule saw

on training girls for building trades, establishment of the Autonomous

They must also steer a wide berth public of Volga Germans and territories

such irritating proposals as the cultural autonomy; but the price for the

verso training levy.

We might then off hope with an enforced collectivisation and the

justification that the training machine's bid to eliminate the churches

would be better attuned to the like in the 1930s. Many died,

Although German language schools

There would then be a reasonable

chance of the ruinous competition

between microchips and manpower

to carry on, the atheistic regime

eased in favour of the young, not on destroying independent farms

would learn at work and not just remain alien to the Germans: they

textbooks what lay in store for them

their careers.

video so as to cater for labour requirements at a reasonable price.

Instead, an inordinate number of lawyers, psychologists and so on produced regardless whether openings are available.

- Special tax incentives would be most courageous and probably the effective move to be made in the situation. Combined with cuts in government expenditure, it need not even be a foreigner who has settled here any further burden on the Exchequer and wants to leave our empire is

If employers were given a special incentive to help ease the pressure on Russia in her famous manifesto of 22

hard-hit market in time of crisis in 1763, could be left to provide meaning to his manifesto was an invitation to

foreigners to settle in Russia, and take

thern Kazakhstan in August and September 1941.

Many died during the long trek in

railway cattle cars or on arrival at their destination where they were settled in camps under forced labour conditions.

The deportation involved about 400,000 Germans from the Volga Republic and several hundred thousand from the Black Sea.

Like with the Jews in the Soviet Union, the only ground on which ethnic Germans can apply for an exit visa is family reunification. But it rests with Soviet bureaucracy to decide what exactly this means and what degree of

kinship applies.

Exit visas for emigration to Germany reached their peak in 1976, when 9,000 Germans in the Ukraine and the Black Sea from being deported.

At war's end they trekked westward, though most were overtaken by the Red Army and transported.

The rescindment of the deportation

order in 1955 and the political rehabilita-

tion of the Germans in 1964 could not restore the destroyed family, village and church ties. Nor did the regime allow the destroyed cultural institutions to be rebuilt.

Though the decree issued by the Supreme Soviet on 29 August 1964 stated that the charges of collaboration that had been levelled at the ethnic Germans were "unfounded and attributable to Stalin's terror regime," the Germans

were neither allowed to return to their old settlement areas nor were they given any compensation for lost property and the injustice done them by the state.

There was widespread disenchantment

among the German population and disappoin-

ment and disappointment. The Germans demanded that the Volga Republic be restored along with the cultural

autonomy of the early days of the Soviet

regime.

This drive was seen as being in keep-

ing with Soviet ideology, and included

many Communist Party members.

It was not until the late 1960s, when

it became clear that the Soviet Union

would not restore the autonomy of the

Volga Germans, that the wish of individ-

ual Germans to leave the USSR developed

into a mass movement. They wanted to

return to their old homeland in

Germany.

The 1970s saw the largest exodus of

Germans from the Soviet Union under

the communist regime. Some 66,000

## MINORITIES

## Germans in Soviet Union: 18th century dream turns to 20th century nightmare

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

few people to turn their backs on Communism made a growing number of their compatriots wish to do the same.

Today, the Soviet government is evidently convinced that the swelling tide of would-be emigrants (it has spread to Armenia and many dissidents from the national republics) can only be stemmed by stepped-up repression.

There is also a foreign policy aspect involved inasmuch as the number of exit visas was a sign of detente — and those days are gone now.

Since the likelihood of legal emigration had dwindled to nil, some people are resorting to such desperate moves as the 7 November skyjacking to Turkey of a Soviet aircraft — a move nobody can condone.

It should not be overlooked, however, that not all Germans wish to leave the Soviet Union.

Though one group feels that national identity and personal freedom can only be achieved in Germany, the majority of the 1.9 million ethnic Germans have come to terms with the fact that they will one day succumb to the progressive assimilation process.

In the 1959 census, 75 per cent of the Germans gave German as their mother tongue, in 1979 this figure was down to 57 per cent.

The fact is that virtually no other ethnic group in the Soviet Union has become as Russified in terms of language and culture.

The fact that the ethnic Germans are geographically scattered, coupled with inadequate German instruction at school and very few German language cultural institutions, has made many of these people resign themselves to the process of Russification. This applies particularly to the younger generation. Only by going along with this process can these people hope for decent vocational training and social rise.

A new generation of Germans with vocational and university training is now developing in Central Asia and Western Siberia — the areas where most of today's ethnic Germans live.

But many of these young people have not stopped considering themselves as Germans despite their limited knowledge of the language.

The ethnic Germans will continue to exist as a group in the USSR in the foreseeable future.

What is more, the Germans in the Soviet Union are by far the largest ethnic group of Germans outside the two German states.

We should therefore know more about them and they should play a greater role in the public's consciousness.

Gerhard Simon  
(Die Welt, 9 December 1982)

Continued from page 11

Bartee has shaped monumental, strictly designed figures from sheets of paper and bark-like shreds mounted on large fleeces, all dyed in vegetable dye.

They are timeless ciphers containing a key to the past, colour in subtle nuances that reflect growth and decay.

New York Now comprises more aspects that 25 artists can convey. Only a few of the more recent trends are on show in Hanover.

Bartee's work is among the most convincing.

Claes Burckamp

(Kinder Nachrichten, 8 December 1982)

## Outbursts over planned cuts in student cash

Continued from page 14

rule than students who relied on other sources of finance.

The survey was based on a poll of students who completed their studies in 1979. It was carried out at 26 full and 21 quasi-universities all over the country in 1980.

Former students at full universities for the most part relied on allowances from their parents. Grants took second place, followed by part-time jobs.

At quasi-universities such as teacher training, technical colleges and similar specialised further education facilities,

students were able to rely on grants. At quasi-universities the figures are even more striking: 14 per cent relied on grants, 43 per cent on part-time jobs.

Grants have evidently played a large role in breaking down barriers and easing access to university for children whose parents might not normally be expected to consider sending them to university.

A closer look at social background revealed that of students whose fathers had only the minimum educational qualifications, students at full universities that is, only 21 per cent relied mainly on parental allowances.

In this category 36 per cent of

Continued on page 15

about 50 per cent of full university students who relied mainly on grants would have been unable to study if the facility had not been available.

Among quasi-university students whose proportion was even higher.

The Hanover survey has no doubts on this point. "If the terms were changed to loans only," it says, "the idea of university study would be sure to lose much of its attraction for social groups who have lately begun to favour it."

The opposite happened: Allowing

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 December 1982)